Comet *b*, 1900 (Borrelly-Brooks).

This comet was discovered by Borrelly at Marseilles on the 23d of July, and independently the same night by Brooks at Geneva, N. Y. It was observed here on the 24th, when it appeared as a very beautiful object. At that time the nucleus gave evidence of being double, and was of the 6½ magnitude. The following night the nucleus and whole head appeared perceptibly fainter. The nucleus no longer appeared double, but was elongated in the direction of the axis of the tail. Mr. Palmer photographed this comet on the night of the 25th. An exposure of one hour and a half shows a little over six degrees of tail. Two photographs taken the next night, one by Mr. Palmer, the other by myself, show only about one degree of tail. These exposures were for two hours.

According to elements by Mr. Perrine, the comet passed perihelion on the 3d of August. An observation was made on the 11th of August, at which time the nucleus was sharp, round, and of the 11th magnitude, the magnitude of the whole head being 9½.

R. T. Crawford.

Elements of Comet *b*, 1900 (Borrelly-Brooks).

From Mr. Crawford's observation of July 25th, and my own of July 30th and August 4th, I find the following parabolic elements:—

$$T = 1900 \text{ August } 3.20726 \text{ G. M. T.}$$
$$\left.\begin{aligned} \omega &= 12^\circ\ 26'\ 13''.2 \\ \Omega &= 328\ \ 0\ \ 30\ .1 \\ i &= 62\ \ 30\ \ 46\ .3 \end{aligned}\right\} 1900.0$$
$$\log q = 0.006390$$

Residuals: Observed – Computed.

$\Delta \lambda' \cos \beta'$	$+ 4''.4$
$\Delta \beta'$	$- 0\ .9$

C. D. Perrine.

Mt. Hamilton, Cal., Sept. 13, 1900.

Honor for Professor Campbell.

At the annual commencement on June 14, 1900, the Western University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of Doctor of Science upon Professor W. W. Campbell, senior astronomer in the Lick Observatory.